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a	Before.
A&AA	Aging and Adult Administration - Part of the Department of Economic Security Division of Aging and Community Services.
A.A.C.	Arizona Administrative Code.
AAMR	American Association of Mental Retardation.
AAPPD	Arizona Association of Providers for People with Disabilities.
abduction	Moving a body part away from midline.
ABIC	Adaptive Behavior Inventory for Children.
ABR	See "Auditory Brainstem Response".
ABS	See "Adaptive Behavior Scale".
abstract intelligence	The intellectual ability to understand relationships and to react, not only to concrete objects, but also to concepts, ideas, images and symbols that are more intangible objects. Abstraction is the process of selecting or isolating a certain aspect from a concrete whole, i.e., all ducks are birds but not all birds are ducks.
ac	Before meals.
acataphasia	An inability to express ideas logically characterized by difficulties with phrasing and sentence structure of speech.
ACDD	Accreditation Council for Developmental Disabilities.

accommodation	The response of motor process of adjusting the body to react to incoming stimulation.
achondroplastic dwarfism	An inherited form of dwarfism or arrested growth.
acidosis	Reduced alkalinity of blood caused by increased production or decreased ability to get rid of the acid.
acoustic	Pertaining to sound. It generally applies to properties or physical characteristics associated with sound.
activities of daily living	Include the following: grooming, oral hygiene, bathing, toileting, dressing, feeding/eating, medication routine, socialization, functional communication, functional mobility and sexual expression.
active treatment	A program that includes aggressive, consistent implementation of specialized and generic training, treatment, health services and related services that is directed toward the acquisition of the behaviors necessary for the individual to function with as much self determination and independence as possible; and the prevention or deceleration of regression or loss of current optimal functional status. Active treatment does not include services to maintain generally independent individuals who are able to function with little supervision or in the absence of a continuous active treatment program.
acuity, auditory	The ability to receive and differentiate auditory (hearing) stimuli.
acuity, visual	The ability to see and to differentiate meaningfully and accurately objects in one's field of vision.
acute	Intense and of short duration, usually said of a disease.
acute care	All authorized medical services provided by contracted health plans or providers (includes medications, hospitalization, rehabilitative therapy, physician care, durable medical equipment, etc.).

AD	Assistant Director.
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act - Passed in 1990 and safeguards the rights of individuals with disabilities in employment, public accommodations, transportation, state and local government services and telecommunications.
adaptive aid	An item that can withstand repeated use, is necessary to assist the individual to perform activities for daily living and is appropriate for use in a home setting.
adaptive behavior	The degree to which a person meets the standards of social competence expected of his/her age and cultural group.
adduction	A movement toward a median line or axis (midline) of the body.
ADE	Arizona Department of Education.
ADES	Arizona Department of Economic Security.
ADH	Adult developmental home - provides community residential services to 3 or fewer adults. Services may include habilitation, transportation and room and board.
ADHS	Arizona Department of Health Services (also DHS).
adjudicated	Coming under the protection or guardianship and jurisdiction of the court.
ad lib	As desired.
administrative review	A mechanism of review for decisions made by the Division.

adrenalin	A potent stimulant of the autonomic nervous system. It increases blood pressure, heart rate and other physiological changes needed for a "fight or flight" response.
advance directive	A written statement that allows an individual to direct the withholding of specific care by emergency medical and hospital personnel in the event that he/she is unable to communicate his/her wishes.
adverse action	An action taken to deny or terminate eligibility or to reduce services.
advocacy	The process of actively speaking out, writing in favor of, supporting and /or acting on behalf of oneself, another person or a cause.
advocate	Anyone who speaks or acts on behalf of oneself, another person or cause.
affect	An immediately expressed and observed emotion. A feeling state becomes an affect when it is observable, for example, as overall demeanor or tone and modulation of voice. Affect is to be distinguished from mood which refers to a pervasive and sustained emotion.
affective disorder	A disorder of mood which refers to a disturbance of mood and other symptoms that occur together for a minimal duration of time and are not due to other physical or mental illness.
AFO	Ankle/foot orthoses - provide support to the ankle and foot.
AG	Attorney General.
age, chronological	Age from date of birth.
age, gestational	Age from date of conception.

agonist	A muscle directly engaged in contraction.
AHCCCS	Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System - Arizona's Medicaid agency.
AIMS	Abnormal Inventory Movement Scale - Relates to testing for Tardive Dyskinesia and other side effects of psychotropic and other medications.
akathisia	Motor restlessness ranging from a feeling of inner disquiet to an inability to sit still or lie quietly. It is often a side effect of psychotropic medications.
akinesia	A state of motor inhibition; reduced voluntary movement.
ALTCS	Arizona Long Term Care System - is a component of the Medicaid funded program that provides long term and acute care services to the elderly and individuals with physical and developmental disabilities who are at risk of institutionalization and meet financial criteria.
alveoli	Tiny sacs in lungs where oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged with the bloodstream.
Alzheimer's Disease	A neurological disorder which results in a gradual loss of memory and cognitive ability.
amblyopia	Loss of vision due to an imbalance of eye muscles.
ambulatory	Walking or able to walk.
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)	Federal legislation that gives civil rights protection to individuals with disabilities. It was enacted into law July, 1990.
amniocentesis	A prenatal assessment of a fetus which involves analysis of amniotic fluid.

amniotic fluid	Fluid that surrounds and protects the developing fetus.
anemia	A condition in which there is an abnormally low number of red cells in the blood.
anencephaly	Absence at birth of the brain, top of the skull and spinal cord.
Angelman's Syndrome	Also known as the "Happy Puppet Syndrome". It is a genetic disorder affecting the 15th chromosome. It is characterized by microcephaly, mental retardation, happy disposition, unsteadiness with poor coordination and flopping hand movements.
anomaly	A malformation or deviation from normal.
anoxemia	Reduction of oxygen content of the blood to a level insufficient to maintain adequate functioning of the tissue.
anoxia	A complete absence of oxygen within a body tissue.
antagonist	Certain muscles opposing or resisting the actions of others.
anterior fontanel	The membrane covered space on the top of the head which generally closes by 18 months of age.
anthropomorphic measures	Measurements of the body such as length, height, head circumference, body weight, etc.
antibodies	Particles produced by the body to surround and destroy undesirable substances that enter the body such as bacteria, viruses, molds and pollen.
anticonvulsant	A medication which aids in the prevention of seizures.
antihistamines	Drugs which counteract the action of histamines which are used to treat allergic reactions.

antisocial personality disorder	A lack of socialization along with behavior patterns that bring a person repeatedly into conflict with society; incapacity for significant loyalty to others or to social values; callousness; irresponsibility; impulsiveness and inability to feel guilt or learn from experience of punishment. Frustration tolerance is low and there is a tendency to blame others or give plausible rationalizations for behavior. Characteristic behaviors typically appear before age 15 although the diagnosis may not be apparent until adulthood.
anxiety	Apprehension, tension or uneasiness that stems from the anticipation of danger which may be internal or external.
anxiety disorders	Conditions that are characterized by excessive fears or anxieties about persons, places or events.
aorta	The major artery of the body.
Apert Syndrome	A genetic condition characterized by premature closure of the bones of the skull and varying degrees of webbing of the fingers and toes.
APGAR	An assessment done on newborns at one (1) and five (5) minutes of age to determine heart rate, respiration, muscle tone, color and response to stimuli. A maximum score is ten (10). Newborns with lower scores typically require immediate medical intervention.
aphasia	A weakening or loss of the ability to send and/or receive verbal and/or written messages - not connected with diseases of the vocal cords, eyes or ears, but is due to brain damage.
APIPA	Arizona Physicians' Independent Practice Association.
APM	Area Program Manager.
apnea	Absence of breathing.

applicant	An individual, or a responsible person on behalf of the individual, who requests a determination of eligibility for services from the Division and who makes an application for services from the Division.
apraxia	Inability to perform purposeful voluntary movements the nature and mechanism of which are understood in the absence of motor or sensory impairment.
APS	Adult Protective Services - A unit of the Division of Aging and Community Services.
Arc, The	An advocacy agency for people with developmental disabilities.
Arizona Center for Disability Law	Designated protection and advocacy agency for Arizona.
A.R.S.	Arizona Revised Statutes.
arterial blood gas	A sampling of blood from an artery for its oxygen, carbon dioxide and acid content.
Article 9	This rule (Arizona Administrative Code R6-6-901 et seq), governs the Division's administration of a comprehensive state wide system for behavioral interventions and establishes the structure for developing, approving, implementing and monitoring behavior treatment plans.
articulation	The ability to make specific sounds, i.e., the "g" in gum, the "b" in bear, the "s" in snake, etc.
arrythmia	An abnormal heart beat or rate.
ASDB	Arizona State Schools for the Deaf and Blind.
ASH	Arizona State Hospital.
asphyxia	Suffocation.

aspiration	Inhaling one's own secretions or foreign substances into the lungs. Can be the cause of aspiration pneumonia.
ASSISTS	Arizona Social Services Information and Statistical Tracking System - The Division's automation system.
assistive technology	The systematic application of technology, engineering methodologies or scientific principles to meet the needs of and address the barriers confronted by persons with disabilities.
asthma	A disease characterized by an allergic reaction of the airways causing wheezing, constricting and difficulty catching breath.
astigmatism	A refractive problem that occurs when the surface of the cornea is uneven or structurally defective preventing the light rays from converging at a point.
asymmetrical	One side of the body different from or unequal to the other.
ataxia	Condition in which deficits of the cerebellum lead to uncoordinated muscle movements.
atelectasis	A collapsed condition of any part of the lungs.
ATF	Assistance to Families - This program, administered by the Division, provides direct payments to eligible families, on behalf of an individual with a developmental disability, or an adult in his/her own home, to support the individual's effort to remain in the family's or his/her own home.
athetosis	A condition characterized by constant, contorted twisting motions in the wrists and fingers.
atlantoaxial instability	A misalignment of the top two vertebrae of the neck which is often seen in persons with Down syndrome.

atonic	Without tone.
at risk	A term used to describe children who have, or could have, problems with their development.
atrophy	Wasting away or diminution in size of an organ.
ATPC	Arizona Training Program at Coolidge.
atresia	Absence of a body structure due to failure to develop in utero.
atrium	The upper chambers of the heart, also known as auricles.
attending behavior	The ability to pay attention to a task. Attending behavior includes alertness, stimulus selection, focusing and vigilance.
attention fixation (overattention)	Condition in which a person focuses on one object and seems unable to break the focus.
attention span	The extent to which a person can concentrate attention on something.
audiogram	A graph on which the results of a person's hearing test are recorded.
audiologist	A professional who identifies and measures hearing loss and helps in the rehabilitation of those with hearing impairments.
auditory	Pertaining to hearing.
auditory brainstem response	A test used when more information is needed to complete and in depth evaluation of the hearing or auditory system. Most commonly used with infants and other individuals who are hard to test and can be performed while they are asleep.

auditory comprehension	To understand what one hears.
auditory discrimination	The ability to detect subtle differences between sounds in words, e.g., tap-cap, cap-cop.
auditory perception	The ability to receive sounds accurately and to understand what they mean.
auditory sequencing	The ability to remember the order of items given orally, e.g., January, February, March, etc.
augmentative communication device	A product designed to facilitate communication for individuals who do not speak or who have unintelligible speech. These devices may be low technology, i.e., cardboard picture board or high technology, i.e., computerized device with voice output.
aura	A subjective sensation experienced by some individuals before the onset of a seizure.
authorized representative	An individual who is authorized in writing, by an applicant or legal representative, to represent the applicant in the Long Term Care application process.
autism	A condition which may be characterized by severe disorders in communication and behavior, resulting in limited ability to communicate, understand, learn, and participate in social relationships.
automatic movements	Movements that occur spontaneously.
AzEIP	Arizona Early Intervention Program.
B	
b	Bilateral.

babbling	A stage in speech development during which a child carries on vocal play with the random production of consonant/vowel sounds such as “ba ba”, “ma ma”, etc. Usually begins around four months of age.
Babinski reflex	Extension of the big toe with fanning of the other toes on stimulation of the sole of the foot; may be indicative of a lesion involving the pyramidal tract.
bacteria	One celled organisms that can cause disease.
bacterial meningitis	An inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord caused by bacterial infection.
barrier	Circumstance(s) which prevent, impede or restrict the accomplishment of an Individual Support Plan goal.
behavior	Any action or movement that can be observed and measured.
behavioral contract	An agreement, written or verbal, between two people stating that if one behaves in a certain manner (such as completing a homework assignment), the other (teacher, parent, etc.) will give him or her a specific reward.
behavior management plan	A teaching plan or strategy for achieving an Individual Support Plan objective related to the decrease of behavior considered to be inappropriate and the increase of an appropriate behavior. It may also be used to simply increase an appropriate behavior.
behavior modifying medications	Medications which are prescribed and administered for the express purpose of producing an effect on psychic functions, behavior or experience. Generally, such medications are known as psychotropic medications and may include anti-anxiety, anti-psychotic and anti-depressant drugs.

behavior shaping	A general term referring to the process of changing a person's behavior, often developing new behaviors that have not yet been evident using one of the procedures involved in behavior therapy.
benign	Not recurrent or progressive. The opposite of malignant.
BHS	Behavioral Health Services (ADHS).
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs.
BID	Twice a day.
bilateral	Both sides.
bilirubin	A chemical breakdown product of hemoglobin (red blood cells), which, if in high concentration can be toxic to the brain.
Laurence Moon Biedl Syndrome	An inherited disease characterized by obesity, mental retardation, retinal pigmentation, underdevelopment of the genitals and extra fingers/toes.
binocular difficulties	An impairment of eye coordination due to the inability of the eyes to function equally.
bipolar disorder	A mood disorder characterized by episodes of elevated mood and depression.
bladder	The sac that holds urine.
body alignment	The proper positioning of the body so that undue strain is not put on any one part.
body image	An awareness of one's own body and the relationship of the body parts to each other and the outside world.

bolster	Pillow, cushion or rolled towel used to support various body parts in various positions.
borderline personality disorder	Instability in a variety of areas including interpersonal relationships, behavior, mood and self image.
bradycardia	A slower than normal heartbeat rate; in an infant, less than 100 beats per minute.
brain damage	Generally described as any defect of the brain specifically occurring from injury before, during or anytime after birth. It may affect any brain function, but is especially related to movement, thinking and learning.
Brazelton scale	A neonatal behavioral assessment scale. It is useful for measuring interactive behavior and may be useful as a predictor of functional ability.
breech delivery	A delivery in which the baby is born feet or bottom first.
bronchial tubes	The tubes that lead from the trachea (windpipe) to the lungs.
bronchioles	Smaller tubes that branch off from the bronchial tubes.
bronchiolitis	An inflammation or infection of the bronchioles.
bronchitis	An inflammation or infection of the bronchial tubes.
bronchodilator	Medication which acts on the muscles of the airways to cause a widening in an abnormally narrowed airway.

bronchopulmonary
dysplasia (BPD)

A chronic lung condition involving the airways of premature infants which requires mechanical ventilation and oxygen therapy.

bruxism

Repetitive grinding of the teeth.

C

c

With.

CAP

Comprehensive AHCCCS Plan.

capitation rate

A calculated, per person (usually per month) payment to a provider from which all services provided to an individual are funded.

cardiologist

A physician specializing in the treatment of heart disease.

cardiac

Pertaining to the heart.

CASA

Court Appointed Special Advocate for children who are in foster care.

case management

See Support Coordination.

case manager

See Support Coordinator.

CAT Scan

See Computerized Axial Tomography.

CDFH

Child Developmental Foster Home.

celiac disease

A chronic disease of the intestines which damages the body's ability to absorb or retain nutrients.

central nervous system

The brain and spinal cord.

cephalo	Pertaining to the head.
cerebellum	The small area of the brain at the base of the skull. It coordinates muscle movement and controls balance.
cerebral atrophy	A wasting away of the main portion of the brain.
cerebral palsy	A permanently disabling condition resulting from damage to the developing brain which may occur before, during, or after birth and results in loss or impairment of control over voluntary muscles.
cerebrum	The largest part of the brain which controls speech and movement. It is also the seat of consciousness.
CES	Cost Effectiveness Study - Part of the plan development process for ALTCS eligible individuals which compares the cost of providing services to an individual in a home and community-based setting relative to the cost of providing services to the individual in an institution.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations.
CFTS	Client Funds Tracking System.
choreoathetosis	A type of cerebral palsy marked by variable muscle tone and involuntary movements of the arms and legs.
chromosomes	Threadlike structures present within the nuclei of cells which carry the inherited genetic information that directs the activities of cells and therefore, the growth and functioning of the entire body.
chronic disease	A disease of long duration; may be slowly progressive.

CIT	Client Intervention Techniques - A training program that teaches safe methods of intervention during emergency situations.
cleft lip and/or palate	A gap in the soft palate and roof of the mouth, sometimes extending through the upper lip. Clefting occurs in the sixth through thirteenth week of gestation.
clonus	Spasm in which there is rigidity alternating with relaxation.
CMDP	Comprehensive Medical and Dental Program.
CNS	Central nervous system.
CO	Central Office.
COBRA	Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act.
cognitive	The act or processing of knowing. Refers to memory, reasoning, comprehension and judgment.
colostomy	A surgically created opening to allow the colon (the lower section of the large intestine) to empty directly through the abdominal wall.
Computerized Axial Tomography (CAT Scan)	An x-ray of the brain taken to determine the presence of a structural abnormality such as a tumor.
communicating hydrocephalus	A build up of cerebrospinal fluid within the brain caused by an interruption of the normal absorption process. It commonly develops after meningitis.
complete blood count	A test to determine the number and types of cells in the blood (CBC).

conditioning	The process in which new objects or situations elicit responses that were previously elicited by other stimuli.
conduct disorder	A condition characterized by repetitive and persistent patterns of behavior that violate either the rights of others or age appropriate societal norms or rules.
congenital	Present at birth.
congenital syphilis	The result of a maternal syphilis infection during pregnancy, it may cause prematurity, stillbirth or death as an infant. It may affect internal organs, skin, nervous system, teeth and eyes.
congestive heart failure	The failure of the heart to perform efficiently because of a circulatory imbalance.
conservator	An individual, appointed by the court, to manage the finances of a person who is unable to manage it on his/her own.
contracture	Stiffening or shortening of a muscle caused physiologically and/or by lack of use.
coordination fine motor	Pertains to the use of small muscle groups such as in writing or cutting.
coordination gross motor	Pertains to the use of large muscles such as in walking or running.
coordination visual/motor	The ability to relate what one recognized visually with movements of the body or parts of the body.
co-payment	The amount a Long Term Care eligible individual may be asked to pay for a specific acute care service.

Cornelia de Lange Syndrome	Individuals with this syndrome typically are short, have mental retardation, specific facial characteristics, excessive hair growth (particularly on the face) and may have limb abnormalities
corrected age	The age a premature baby would be if he/she had been born on his/her due date.
cortical sensory loss	Loss of function of one or more senses due to an insufficiency in the brain as opposed to a loss of function within the sensory organ itself.
CPAP	Continuous positive airway pressure - Pressurized air, sometimes with additional oxygen, that is delivered into a person's lungs to keep them expanded as the person breathes.
CPS	Child Protective Services - A unit of the Division of Children, Youth and Families.
craniostosis	Early closure of one or more of the joints between the bones of the cranium; may occur in a baby with multiple birth defects or if the baby's brain is abnormally small.
Cri du Chat	A chromosomal abnormality involving a loss of genetic information on chromosome number 5. Individuals typically have mental retardation and a high pitched cry.
criterion referenced test	A test which measures specific skills.
Crouzon Syndrome	This syndrome is characterized by a specific facial appearance with wide spaced, protruding eyes and mental retardation.
CRS	Children's Rehabilitative Services (DHS).
cultures and sensitivities	Test performed as part of the infection workup in which samples of fluid or other material from the body are placed in special cultures that encourage the growth of any infectious agents present. Organisms

that grow are then tested for their sensitivity to various antibiotics.

cyanosis Bluish discoloration of the skin due to abnormal amounts of reduced hemoglobin in the blood.

cystic fibrosis A progressive hereditary disease affecting the pancreas, lungs and sweat glands.

cytomegalovirus This virus can cause multiple birth defects including seizures, mental retardation, poor muscle tone, visual impairment and hearing loss.

D

D-I, D-II, etc. District I, District II, etc.

DACS Division of Aging and Community Services.

Dandy Walker Syndrome A developmental abnormality which includes hydrocephalus, partial or complete absence of the cerebellum and a cyst in the posterior compartment of the skull.

DB&F Division of Business and Finance.

DBHS Division of Behavioral Health Services.

DBME Division of Benefits and Medical Eligibility.

DCSE Division of Child Support Enforcement.

DCYF Division of Children, Youth and Families.

DD Developmental disabilities.

DDA Division of Data Administration.

DDAC	Developmental Disabilities Advisory Council.
DDD	Division of Developmental Disabilities.
delayed speech development	A broad term referring only to the fact a child has not acquired speech either at the expected time or with expected accuracy.
dementia	An organic mental disorder in which there is a deterioration of previously acquired intellectual abilities of sufficient severity to interfere with social or occupational functioning. Memory disturbance is the most prominent symptom.
dependent child	A child who is adjudicated to be in need of proper and effective care and has no parent or guardian, or one who has no parent or guardian willing to exercise or capable of exercising such care and control; or one who is destitute or who is not provided with the necessities of life or who is not provided with a suitable place of abode or whose home is unfit by reason of abuse, neglect, cruelty or depravity by either of his/her parents, his/her guardian or other person having his custody or care; or under the age of eight (8) years who is found to have committed an act that would result in adjudication as a delinquent or incorrigible child if committed by an older child.
DERS	Division of Employment and Rehabilitation Services.
DES	Department of Economic Security.
DESS	Division of Employee Services and Support.
developmental disability	Either a strongly demonstrated potential that a child under the age of six years is developmentally disabled or will become developmentally disabled as determined by a test, or a severe chronic disability which is attributable to mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy or autism. It is manifest before age eighteen, is likely to continue indefinitely and results in substantial functional limitations in three or more areas of major life activity: self-care, receptive and

	expressive language, learning, mobility, self-direction, capacity for independent living, and economic self-sufficiency. It reflects the need for a combination and sequence of individually planned or coordinated special, or other services which are of lifelong or extended duration.
developmental milestones	Those skills regarded as having special importance in the development of infants and toddlers and are usually associated with a particular age range.
DHHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
DHS	Department of Health Services (also ADHS).
diabetes	An inheritable disorder in which sugar (glucose) cannot be metabolized normally because the pancreas cannot make enough insulin.
diagnosis	A determination of a disease based upon signs, symptoms and studies.
dialysis	Process of diffusing blood across a semipermeable membrane to remove toxic materials.
dietician	An individual trained on nutritional issues.
directionality	An awareness of the two sides of the body and the ability to identify them as left and right and to project this correctly to the world, e.g., knowing which is the right hand of a person facing you.
disclosure	Access to or release of personally identifiable information to anyone other than the responsible person, an authorized employee of the Department, a contract provider of the Department or a representative of the Court.
discrimination	The process of detecting differences.

dissociation	The inability to see the "wholeness" of objects. It is also the tendency to see small segments without relation to the total picture of which they are a part.
distal	Farthest from one point of reference.
distractibility	Tendency for one's attention to be easily drawn to outside stimuli or to focus on minor details with a lack of attention to major aspects.
DOE	Department of Education.
DME	Durable medical equipment - Equipment which can withstand repeated use, is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose, generally is not useful to a person in the absence of illness, disability or injury and is appropriate for use in the home.
DOA	Department of Administration.
DOB	Date of birth.
Down syndrome	A chromosomal condition that usually results in 47 chromosomes instead of the usual 46. This extra genetic material changes the development of the body and brain. Down syndrome is sometimes known as Trisomy 21.
DPA	District Program Administrator.
DPM	District Program Manager.
DSM IV	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual-Revised.
ductus arteriosus	A blood vessel in the fetus that joins the aorta with the pulmonary artery in order to divert most blood away from the fetal lungs. This vessel must close after birth so the blood can flow properly to the lungs to receive oxygen. Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) is

a condition common in premature babies in which the ductus fails to close after birth.

due process

A legal term referring to an action that protects a person's rights; in special education, this applies to legal action taken to protect the educational rights of students with handicaps.

dysarthria

A group of speech problems where sounds may be slurred and speech may be slow or effortful.

dysfunction

Impaired or abnormal function.

dyslexia

A type of learning disability where, despite conventional classroom experience, a person may have problems remembering and recognizing written letters, numbers and words. The person might read backwards and have poor handwriting.

dysmorphic

An abnormal appearance, primarily of the face.

E

echolalia

Constantly repeating what others say.

echocardiogram

A picture of the heart produced by the echo of ultrasound waves directed through the chest wall.

edema

The presence of abnormally large amounts of fluid in the spaces between cells which causes swelling.

EEG

Electroencephalogram - measures electrical activity in the brain.

EKG

Electrocardiogram - maps and measures electrical activity in the heart.

electrolytes

A solution that is a conductor of electricity.

emergency measure	Physical management techniques employed in an emergency to manage a sudden, intense or out-of-control behavior.
encephalitis	An inflammation of the brain tissue.
encephalopathy	A degenerative disease of the brain.
encephalocele	A rare type of spina bifida in which the protrusion occurs through the skull; usually results in severe brain damage.
encopresis	Inability to control one's bowels.
endocrinologist	A medical doctor who diagnoses and treats disorders of the hormone secreting organs.
endotracheal tube	A thin plastic tube inserted into the trachea (windpipe) to allow the delivery of mechanical breaths and/or oxygen to the lungs.
enteral	Through the digestive tract.
enuresis	Lack of bladder control.
epicanthal fold	A vertical fold of skin on either side of the nose which covers the innermost portion of the eye.
epidemiology	Having to do with the relationships of the various factors which determine the frequencies and distributions of an infectious process, a disease or physiological state in a human community.
epilepsy	A neurological condition characterized by abnormal electrical-chemical discharge in the brain. This discharge is manifested in various forms of physical activity called seizures.
EPSDT	Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment. This is a preventative health program for

Medicaid eligible children from birth to 21 years of age.

esophagus

The tube extending from the mouth to the stomach that carries food.

ESY

Extended school year.

etiology

The cause of a disease or condition.

eustachian tube

A structure that extends from the throat to the middle ear cavity and controls air flow between the two.

EW

Eligibility worker.

expressive language

Skills required to produce language for communication with others, e.g., speaking or writing.

extrapyramidal syndrome

A variety of signs and symptoms including muscular rigidity, tremors, drooling, shuffling gait, restlessness and many other neurological disturbances. It may occur as a reversible side effect of certain psychotropic drugs.

F

failure to thrive

Child falls outside normal standards of height and weight.

Family Support

Services, supports and other assistance that are provided to families with members who have a developmental disability and that are designed to strengthen the family's role as a primary care giver, prevent inappropriate out of home placement, maintain family unity, reunite families with members who have been placed out of the home and includes respite care, assistive technology, appropriate personal assistance services, parent training and counseling, vehicular and home modifications and assistance with extraordinary expenses associated with the needs of the person with a developmental disability.

FC	Foster care.
FCRB	Foster Care Review Board.
febrile seizure	A seizure caused by a rapidly rising fever. Febrile seizures are brief and do not necessarily indicate that a person has epilepsy.
fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)	Caused by maternal ingestion of alcohol during pregnancy. It may be characterized by small head size, mild to moderate mental retardation, irritability, specific facial appearance, growth retardation and heart defects. Effects are variable and dose related.
fetal circulation	The special pattern of blood flow in an unborn baby in which the blood flows to and from the placenta to receive oxygen and nutrients and to discharge water.
fetus	The developing unborn child from the embryonic stage (12th week of gestation) until delivery.
FFP	Federal financial participation.
FFS	Fee-for-service - A method of reimbursement to a provider in which a fee is paid for each specific service provided.
figure/ground perception	Ability to distinguish an object from the background.
fine motor	The use of small muscle groups for controlled movements particularly in object manipulation.
fiscal year	A twelve- month accounting period. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 to September 30. The state fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30.
FMAP	Federal Medicaid Assistance Percentage.
FMCS	Financial Management Control System - The Department's accounting system.

focal motor seizures	Seizures that affect specific motor, sensory and psychomotor functions and originate from a particular area of the brain that controls various motor functions.
formulary	A list of approved medications and generic substitutes.
Foster Care	Substitute care for children in non-parent relative placements, foster family homes, group homes or child welfare agencies.
Foster Child	A child placed in substitute care.
Foster Parent	Any individual maintaining a licensed foster home.
Fragile X Syndrome	An inherited defect of the X chromosome usually resulting in mental retardation and atypical facial appearance; males may have large testicles.
fraud	An intentional deception or misrepresentation made by a person with the knowledge that the deception could result in some unauthorized benefit.
FTE	Full-time equivalent employee.
FY	Fiscal year.
G	
gait	A particular pattern or style in which a person walks.
Galactosemia	An inborn error of metabolism affecting milk digestion. It is characterized by vomiting, diarrhea, jaundice and weight loss as soon as milk drinking begins. Without dietary control, liver disease, brain damage with mental retardation and cataracts may develop.

gastroesophageal reflux	The return flow of stomach contents into the esophagus and, sometimes, into the pharynx, often due to incompetence of the lower esophageal sphincter.
gastric	Pertaining to the stomach.
gastroenterologist	A physician specializing in the treatment of the stomach, intestines and related structures such as the esophagus, liver, gallbladder and pancreas.
gastrostomy	A surgically created opening in the abdominal wall to provide nutrition directly to the stomach.
gavage feeding	Feedings given through a tube passed through the nose or mouth and into the stomach.
GCDD	Governor's Council on Developmental Disabilities.
gene	The unit in the chromosome controlling the development of specific characteristics passed from parents to offspring, e.g., hair or eye color.
generalization	The ability to apply a set of skills or knowledge learned under one set of conditions to other conditions or environments.
geneticist	A person who studies the hereditary characteristics of families.
gingival hyperplasia	Excessive amounts of gum tissue.
grievance	A disagreement with an intended action or complaint by an individual/responsible person that can not be resolved informally and is elevated to the formal administrative review or hearing process.
gross motor	Movement that involves balance, coordination and large muscle activity as required in holding your head

up, walking, running, skipping, climbing, jumping and other physical activities.

G-tube feeding Feeding instilled into the stomach through a tube (gavage feeding) when an individual is unable to ingest food normally.

guardian A person appointed by the court and charged with the duty of taking care and managing the property and rights of another person, who because of age, understanding, or disability is incapable of fully administering his/her own affairs.

gynecologist A physician specializing in the treatment of the female reproductive system.

H

habilitation The provision of a variety of interventions such as therapies, special developmental skills, behavior intervention or sensory-motor development designed to maximize the functioning of individuals with developmental disabilities.

Hab Tech Habilitation technician.

Hbg Hemoglobin - the iron containing part of red blood cells with the function of carrying oxygen.

HCBS Home and community based services.

HCFA Health Care Financing Administration - The Federal agency that oversees all aspects of the Medicaid and Medicare programs.

head injury Traumatic assault to the brain from a car accident, battering, etc., which may result in cognitive impairments.

hearing loss
conductive Related to the transmission of sound through the outer or middle ear and characterized by lack of acuity; when signals are loud enough, they can be received and acted on.

hearing loss sensori/neural	Permanent loss due to damage to the cochlea, auditory nerve or both. Problems include lack of acuity and poor understanding or discrimination of speech and other signals.
HELP	Hawaii Early Learning Profile - A developmental assessment for young children.
hematocrit	The percentage of red blood cells in the blood.
hematology	The medical specialty dealing with blood disorders.
hemiparesis	Muscle weakness affecting one side of the body.
hemiplegia	Paralysis of one side of the body.
hemoglobin	A substance in red blood cells that contains iron and carries oxygen.
hepatic	Pertaining to the liver.
heredity	The passing of traits or characteristics from parent to offspring.
hernia, inguinal	A lump under the skin of the groin caused by a portion of the intestine protruding through the abdominal wall. It is common in premature babies.
hernia, umbilical	A lump under the skin at the navel caused by a portion of the intestine protruding through the abdominal wall. It is common in premature babies.
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus - a virus that reduces the immune system functioning in affected individuals and has been linked to AIDS.
HMO	Health Maintenance Organization - A organization which provides, or provides for, health care in return

for a preset, prepaid amount of money on a per member per month basis.

hospice An interdisciplinary plan of palliative care and supportive services which address the physical, spiritual, emotional, social and economic needs of terminally ill individuals and their families.

HRC Human Rights Committee - A committee of individuals from the private sector, including persons with expertise in psychology, law, medicine, special education and persons with developmental disabilities or their parents/responsible persons. This committee is charged with the responsibility of safeguarding the rights of persons with developmental disabilities.

hs Hour of sleep.

Hurler Disease An inherited condition resulting in a large head size, coarse facial features, enlarged liver and spleen, chest and spine abnormalities and corneal clouding. Mental retardation and motor deterioration occur after two years of age and death usually occurs before age 10.

hyaline membrane disease Respiratory distress that affects premature babies. It is caused by a lack of surfactant, the substance that keeps the lungs' air sacs from collapsing.

hydrancephaly A severe defect in brain development which results in the cranium filling with fluid which replaces absent brain tissue.

hydrocephaly An enlargement of the head caused, generally, by excess fluid which results from impaired circulation of cerebro-spinal fluid.

hyperactive Descriptive of a child who is constantly "on the go".

hyperbilirubinemia An increase in the level of bilirubin in the blood.

hyperkinesis	A condition in which children display abnormally increased mobility, decreased attention span and lack of ability to control impulses.
hypertelorism	Widely spaced eyes.
hypertension	Elevated blood pressure.
hyperthermia	An increase in core body temperature. Severe maternal hyperthermia has been linked to birth defects, especially neural tube defects.
hypertonic	Increased muscle tension.
hypoglycemia	Low blood sugar.
hypokinesis	Diminished motor activity.
hypotelorism	Eyes close together.
hypothermia	A decrease in core body temperature. Severe hypothermia may cause neurological damage in newborns.
hypotonic	Decreased muscle tone.
hypoxia	Oxygen deficiency.
I	
I&R	Information and referral.
ICAP	Inventory for Client and Agency Planning - An assessment tool to determine service needs and/or eligibility.
ICC	Interagency Coordinating Council for Infants and Toddlers - Responsible for advising and assisting in

the implementation of the Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP).

ICF/MR	Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded - A facility that provides a residential setting, ongoing evaluation, planning, 24 hour supervision, coordination and integration of health or rehabilitative services to help each individual function to the best of his/her ability. ICFs/MR are responsible to provide a continuous Active Treatment Program.
IDEA	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.
idiopathic	Of unknown cause or origin.
IEP	Individual Educational Plan - This plan is developed by the local school district, in conjunction with the individual/responsible person, to guide its provision of special education services to a child.
IFSP	Individual Family Service Plan - This is a written plan for providing early intervention services to children from birth to age thirty six months and their families.
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement - This outlines responsibilities of state agencies when working on a cooperative effort.
IHS	Indian Health Services.
IM	Intramuscular.
immunosuppressed	Decrease in ability of the immune system to respond.
in utero	A term pertaining to child development in the uterus or before birth.
inborn error of metabolism	Inherited defects of cell metabolism.

Individual Service and
Program Plan (ISPP)

See Individual Support Plan.

informed consent

Consent is informed if the person giving the consent has been informed of and comprehends the nature, purpose, consequences, risks and benefits of the proposed procedure and of alternatives to the procedure and has been informed and comprehends that withholding or withdrawal of consent will not prejudice the future provision of care and services to the individual.

inhibition

Position and movements that reduce muscle tightness.

insulin

The hormone required by the body for proper metabolism of carbohydrates.

insult

An injury, irritation or trauma.

intelligibility

The degree to which speech can be understood.

internist

A physician specializing in the treatment of diseases of internal organs by other than surgical means.

intraventricular hemorrhage

Bleeding within the ventricles of the brain.

intracranial

Inside the head.

involuntary movements

Unintended movements that are not under the voluntary control of the brain.

IO

Interocceous - in bone.

IQ

Intelligence quotient - A ratio indicating how one's mental ability compares with others of the same age.

isolette

A brand of incubator and enclosed, heated bed.

IV	Intravenous.
IR	Incident report.
ISA	Interagency Service Agreement - This agreement between agencies outlines specific duties of each agency providing services under a joint program.
ISP	Individual Spending Plan - This is a part of the ISP process for individuals receiving services in residential settings.
ISP	Individual Support Plan - A written plan of services and interventions developed for each individual receiving services from the Division.
ISPP Team	See ISP Team.
ISP Team	<p>A group of people interested in or providing individual support to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• an individual with a developmental disability. If that person is under eighteen years of age or has a legal guardian, the team shall first have the permission of the family.• a parent or guardian.• family members, health professionals and other individuals that a parent or guardian invites to participate in the Individual Support Plan.• a representative of the Division or the district providing the program.• the provider of services to a person with a developmental disability or a representative of that provider.• the Support Coordinator.
IWRP	Individualized Written Rehabilitation Plan - a written document that delineates vocational services.
J	
JLBC	Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

JTPA Job Training Partnership Act - Part of the Division of Employment and Rehabilitation Services.

K

kernicterus A rare disorder in which excess bilirubin causes brain damage in newborn (especially premature) infants resulting in mental retardation.

Klinefelter Syndrome A chromosomal abnormality affecting only males. It is characterized by underdevelopment of the penis and testes with infertility, tall stature and occasional breast development. Behavior problems are common.

L

language, expressive An expressive form of communication, e.g., talking or writing.

language, receptive Receiving communication, e.g., listening or reading.

lateral Side.

lateral confusion Tendency to perform some acts with a right or left side preference or the shifting from right to left for some activities.

laterality Awareness of the two sides of the body and the ability to identify them correctly as left or right.

LEA Local education agency.

lead poisoning Poisoning during pregnancy increases the risk for central nervous system anomalies. Severity appears to be dose related. Children are at risk if they ingest lead based paint chips.

learning disability A condition, which may be the result of a neurological or psychological disorder, which may affect the ability

to listen, speak, think, read, write, spell or do mathematical calculations.

LEDS Long Term Care Eligibility Determination System - Used by the Medicaid Agency.

Lesch Nyhan Syndrome An inherited disorder that affects males. Characteristics include mental retardation, cerebral palsy and self-injurious, aggressive behavior.

lesion Any pathological or traumatic discontinuity of tissue or loss of function of a part.

lethargy Abnormal degree of drowsiness with marked lack of energy and sluggish behavior.

leukocyte White blood cell - a type of blood cell that protects the body against harmful substances.

licensing A legal process granting permission to engage in a business, occupation or activity.

ligation Application of a surgical tie around a vessel, fistula, etc.

living will A written statement which directs and controls the health care treatment decisions that can be made on an individual's behalf. This is also known as an Advance Directive.

locomotion Movement from one place to another.

LPN Licensed practical nurse.

LRE Least Restrictive Environment - the most normal environment possible for instruction or living.

lumbar Pertaining to the region of the lower back above the level of the hips.

lumbar puncture

A procedure involving the insertion of a hollow needle in between the vertebrae of the lower back to withdraw spinal fluid for diagnostic purposes.

M

macrocephaly

Abnormally large head not necessarily caused by hydrocephalus.

mainstreaming

Inclusion of a student with a disability in the regular classroom with supportive services, if needed.

major life activities

Functions such as caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning or working.

maladaptive behavior

Behavior that is unacceptable as defined by society or the ISP team; it may be harmful to self, others, or property.

MAO

Medical assistance only.

maturation

Process of coming to full development.

maturation lag

Slowness in certain specialized aspects of neurological development.

MCO

Managed Care Operations.

MCP

Mercy Care Plan.

meconium

Greenish-black material present in the fetal intestinal tract before birth and usually passed during the first days after birth. Sometimes meconium is excreted in utero, especially if the baby is in distress before birth.

meconium aspiration

The inhaling by the baby of meconium at birth. Serious respiratory problems may result.

Medicaid	A federal and state funded program established in 1965 by Title XIX of the Social Security Act that provides health care to certain individuals and families.
medically involved	Individuals are medically involved if he/she needs 14 units or more per week of skilled nursing care.
medically necessary services	<p>Those covered services provided by qualified service providers within the scope of their practice. Medically necessary services are provided to prevent disease, disability and other adverse health conditions or their progression or to prolong life.</p> <p>Level of Care criteria are standards that describe the indications for medically necessary covered services. The medically necessary service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. is reasonably expected to benefit the person's mental or physical health;b. is necessary and appropriate to the person's present conditions; andc. there is no equally effective service that is less restrictive or substantially less costly. <p>Medically necessary services are a range of services that can reasonable be expected to benefit the person. The Utilization Review requirement is that the level of medically necessary care be at the least restrictive, least expensive point consistent with therapeutic benefit.</p>
Medicare	A federal program established by Title XVIII of the Social Security Act that provides hospital and medical insurance for the aged, blind and disabled.
meningitis	An inflammation of the lining of the brain.
memory span	The number of items which can be remembered immediately after presentation.
memory, long term	The ability to remember what has been presented after six months.

memory, short-term	The ability to remember what has been presented in the preceding few minutes.
meningocele	A form of spina bifida in which the nerve tissue of the spinal cord is usually intact, however, there is skin over the bulging sac and there are usually no functional problems.
meningomyelocele	The most severe form of spina bifida in which the baby is born with a raw swelling over the spine. It consists of a malformed spinal cord which may or may not be contained in a membranous sac.
mental age	Age level of mental ability determined by standardized intelligence tests.
mental retardation	As defined in Arizona, a condition involving significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with significant deficits or impairments in adaptive behavior and manifested before the age of 18.
MI	Mental illness.
microcephaly	Abnormally small head usually associated with mental retardation.
MN/MI	Medically needy/medically indigent.
motility	The ability to move spontaneously.
motivation	Desire to accomplish something or reach a goal.
motor	Pertaining to muscular activity or movement.
MSW	Master of Social Work or Medical Social Worker.
murmur	Sound made by blood flow through the heart or blood vessels; may be normal or abnormal. An abnormal

murmur can often be heard when the ductus arteriosus has not closed.

muscular dystrophy A hereditary disease characterized by muscle wasting which causes progressive weakness.

muscle tone Amount of tension in a muscle at rest.

mutation A change in genetic material that may be transmitted to an offspring.

mylomeningocele The most severe form of spina bifida in which a portion of the spinal cord itself protrudes through the back.

myopia Nearsightedness - vision is good for close objects.

N

nasogastric (NG) tube A small, flexible tube inserted through the nose or mouth, down the esophagus and into the stomach. It is used to provide gavage feeding.

necrotizing enterocolitis A gangrene like condition of the intestinal tract that can afflict premature babies. It can occur up to several weeks and has an incidious onset. It can be untreatable by the time it is diagnosed. (NEC).

NEO New Employee Orientation.

neonatal Refers to the period immediately following birth through the first month of life.

neonatologist A physician specializing in the study of and care and treatment of newborns up to six weeks of age.

nephrologist A physician specializing in the treatment of the kidneys.

neural tube defect	A developmental failure affecting the spinal cord or brain of an embryo.
neurologist	A physician specializing in conditions of the nervous system.
NF	Nursing Facility - An institution providing skilled nursing care and related services to individuals who require medical or other health related care.
non-intrusive	An event or procedure which does not modify or intrude upon a person's legal or human rights.
norm referenced test	A test which has been tested across all populations.
NPO	Nothing by mouth.
nutritionist	A person trained to evaluate a person's eating habits and nutritional status.
O	
OASIS	Organized Adults for Self Advocacy in Society - A self advocacy group for people with developmental disabilities.
occlusion	A blockage.
occupational therapy	Therapy for improving development of fine motor and adaptive skills. The therapist directs the individual's participation in selected activities to achieve optimum functional performance, maximize independence, prevent disability and maintain health including evaluation, treatment and consulting.
OCR	Office of Compliance and Review in the Division.
ocular	Pertaining to the eyes.

od	Right eye.
OIA	Office of Internal Affairs.
olfactory	Pertaining to the sense of smell.
ophthalmologist	A physician who specializes in disorders of the eye.
organic brain damage	Specific set of symptoms indicating physical damage to the brain.
orthopedist	A physician specializing in prevention or correction of disorders involving locomotor structures of the body, especially the skeleton, joints, muscles, fascia and other supporting structures such as ligaments and cartilage.
orthosis	An orthopedic appliance used to support, align, prevent or correct deformities or to improve the functioning of movable body parts.
os	Left eye
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act.
otitis	Inflammation of the ear.
otitis media	Inflammation or infection of the middle ear - common earache.
otolaryngologist	A physician specializing in the care and treatment of the ears and nose (ENT).
ou	both eyes.
outcome	A simple statement whose occurrence is easily determined by answering yes or no.

out of home care The placement of a foster child with an individual or agency other than the child's parent or legal guardian.

oxygen The gas that makes up 21% of the atmosphere. It is essential in sustaining life.

P

p After.

palliative Designed to alleviate pain or discomfort.

palmar grasp A primitive reflex in which an infant curls his/her fingers around whatever strokes his/her palm.

paraplegia Paralysis involving the legs only.

parent The birth or adoptive mother or father of a child.

parental involvement Emphasis of parental participation throughout all phases of case planning (foster care).

parenteral Not through the gastrointestinal tract but by injection through the skin, muscle or blood vessel.

paresis A weakening of muscle strength but not complete paralysis.

Part C Part C of PL 105-17 established the Interagency Coordinating Council to advise and assist Arizona in developing a comprehensive, coordinated system of early intervention services for infants and toddlers from birth to 36 months who have disabilities and their families.

PAS Preadmission Screening - This is the screening instrument utilized by the Medicaid Agency to determine medical/functional eligibility for Long Term Care.

PASRR	Preadmission Screening/Resident Review - This review assesses the need for services provided in a nursing facility and/or the need for specialized services.
pc	After meals.
PCP	Primary care physician - The physician, subcontracted with a health plan or contracted as a fee-for-service provider, selected by an ALTCS eligible individual to be the gatekeeper for all acute care services. The PCP is responsible for providing medical services, referring the individual for specialty medical services and coordinating all approved health care services.
pediatrician	A physician specializing in the treatment of children.
People First	A self advocacy organization.
perception	The process of the brain interpreting sensory information, i.e., the accurate mental association of present stimuli with memories of past experiences.
perinatal	Occurring shortly before, during or after birth.
perinatologist	A physician specializing in fetal and neonatal care.
periodic breathing	Breathing interrupted by pauses as long as 10 to 20 seconds. It is common in premature and full-term newborns.
peripheral vision	Ability to see from side to side without turning the head.
perseveration	Continuing to behave or respond in a certain way when the behavior or response is no longer appropriate.

personally identifiable
information

All information relating to personal data which might identify the individual. This may include, but is not limited to, name of individual/responsible person, address, Social Security Number or other identification numbers, social and/or medical histories, application, medical and/or psychological data, evaluations, records of contacts or correspondence and photographs.

phenylketonuria (PKU)

A metabolic disorder that is transmitted genetically. Individuals with phenylketonuria are unable to metabolize phenylalanine (a part of a protein). Phenylalanine builds up in the blood stream and prevents the brain from developing properly if not treated with diet from birth.

phocomelia

A congenital amputation or incomplete development of a limb or limbs during the first 3 months of pregnancy.

physical therapy

Therapy that helps to alleviate physical problems such as low or weak muscle tone. The therapist provides the treatment of a bodily or mental condition by the use of physical, chemical or other properties of health, cold, light, sound, water or by massage and active and passive exercise, air, mechanical energy, electrical energy, electromagnetic energy and other necessary physical measures, activities and devices.

pica

The craving and eating of unusual foods and other substances.

placement

The admission of a person to a suitable program, service or facility.

placement evaluation

The initial Individual Support Plan which must be completed within 30 days of the Division eligibility determination.

PMMIS

Prepaid Medicaid Management Information System - A Medicaid Agency automation system.

pneumogram

A monitoring of respiratory patterns.

pneumonia	An inflammation or infection of the lungs.
po	By mouth.
porencephaly	The development or presence of abnormal cysts or cavities in the brain.
positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP)	On a respirator, the constant amount of pressure exerted on the lungs to keep them expanded during and after breaths.
pr	By rectum.
Prader Willi Syndrome	A chromosomal abnormality affecting the 15th chromosome. It is characterized by mental retardation, small hands and feet, insatiable appetite and diminished secondary sex characteristics.
PRC	Program Review Committee - A group of persons designated to review and approve all behavior intervention programs for clients, including the decision to use behavior modifying medications, before such programs are sent to the Human Rights Committee.
precipitous	Rapid and usually uncontrolled.
prenatal	Before birth.
Pre-PAS	The Division specific tool used to pre-screen individuals prior to referring them to the Medicaid Agency for determination of Long Term Care eligibility.
premature birth	Birth prior to 38 weeks of gestation.
prior authorization	The process by which the health plan will determine, in advance, whether a covered service, that requires prior approval, will be reimbursed.

prognosis	Forecast of the probable course of a disease.
program contractor	The Division serves as a program contractor to the Medicaid Agency to provide Long Term Care services to eligible individuals with developmental disabilities.
prone	Lying on stomach.
protracted	Prolonged or drawn out.
provider	Any private or public agency, institution or vendor executing an agreement with the Division to furnish services.
psychiatrist	A physician who specializes in the study, treatment and prevention of mental disorders.
psychological evaluation	An assessment by a trained psychologist to determine the level of functioning through the use of tests. The tests measure cognitive, affective (pertaining to feelings or emotion) and perceptual/motor control, coordination and appropriate responses from all parts of the body. Recommendations for treatment or placement, when indicated, are made as a result of the evaluation.
psychologist	A professional trained in methods of psychological analysis, therapy and research.
psychometrist	A professional trained to administer psychological tests.
public fiduciary	A court-appointed person for those persons or decedents' estates in need of guardianship, conservatorship or public administration and for whom there is no person or corporation qualified and willing to act in such capacity.
pulmonologist	A physician specializing in treatment of the lungs.

Q

q	Every.
qd	Every day.
q HS	Every night.
qid	Four times a day.
QMRP	Qualified Mental Retardation Professional - A Support Coordinator working in an Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded.
quadraplegia	Partial or complete paralysis of arms and legs.

R

rales	Abnormal crackling noises in the chest made by air passing through congested bronchial tubes.
range of motion	The range measured in degrees of a circle through which a joint can be moved.
RBHA	Regional Behavioral Health Authority - an organization, under contract with the Department of Health Services, to implement, coordinate, maintain and monitor the delivery of a unified system of behavioral health services in a specific geographic area of the state.
reasonable efforts	A term used in the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-272) that emphasizes the need to support and preserve families through the provision of services which address remediating the risk to the child in the family. These services are to be directed towards preventing the removal of a child from a family, or, if removal is unavoidable, to expedite the return of the child to the family. When service provision has not accomplished return of the child to the family, services are then

	directed towards providing another permanent plan for the child.
receptive language	Receiving and understanding spoken or written communication.
red blood cell (RBC)	The type of blood cell that carries oxygen and carbon dioxide to and from body tissues.
referral	Guidance and assistance to a person seeking help to direct him/her to the most appropriate resources or services to meet his/her needs.
reflex	An involuntary or automatic response such as when the eyes automatically blink in response to a moving object approaching within an inch or two.
reflux	A return or backward flow.
rehabilitation	The process of re-establishing former functions or skills.
relative	As used in Foster Care, the child's grandparent, great grandparent, bother or sister of whole or half blood, aunt, uncle or first cousin for purposes of placement.
reliability	The degree to which a test result is repeatable.
renal	Pertaining to the kidneys.
representative payee	An individual who handles Social Security and/or Supplemental Security Income payments for an person who is unable to handle his/her own finances.
resident	An individual who physically resides within the state of Arizona with the intent to remain.
respirator (ventilator)	A mechanical device used to substitute for or to assist with breathing.

respite	Temporary care given to an individual for the purpose of providing a period of relief to the caregiver(s).
retrolental fibroplasia (RLF)	Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) - an eye disease of premature babies. The exact cause is unknown, but high oxygen concentration may be a factor.
Rett Syndrome	A neurological disorder affecting only females. Development is generally normal until 6-18 months of age. Regression in communication, social development, neurological and intellectual functioning occurs.
RN	Registered nurse.
RSA	Rehabilitation Services Administration - Part of the Division of Employment and Rehabilitative Services.
rubella	German measles - exposure to the infant during the first trimester of pregnancy can result in abnormalities of the heart, eyes, central nervous system, bones and ears. Exposure in late pregnancy can result in delayed development and hearing loss.
Rubenstein Taybi Syndrome	Characterized by short stature, small head size, distinct facial appearance, broad thumbs and toes and mental, motor and social retardation.

S

s	Without.
SABE	Self Advocates Becoming Empowered - A national self-advocacy organization.
scoliosis	Lateral deviation of the spine.
SEA	State Education Agency.

seizure	The result of a disorder of the central nervous system causing loss of consciousness, muscle spasms, mental confusion or uncontrolled or aimless body movements.
self concept	A person's idea of him or herself.
sensory deprivation	Occurs when a person, for whatever reason, cannot use one or more of the five senses or cannot receive through one or more of the senses.
sensory-motor integration	The provision of sensory stimuli to facilitate central nervous system control of consequent motor response appropriate for the accomplishment of a goal.
sensorineural deafness	Loss of hearing due to loss of nerve function.
sepsis	A combination of signs and symptoms due to release of toxins during a severe infection.
sequelae	Any lesions or infections following or caused by a disease.
sequence	Events having order in time, e.g., throw the ball, then pick up the jacks and catch the ball.
sequential memory	Remembering things in order.
service team	As used in Foster Care, individuals directly involved in the provision of services to a child, parent, or out of home care provider. The service team includes the Support Coordinator, licensing worker, Court Appointed Special Advocate, Regional Behavioral Health Authority and persons providing services.
short gut syndrome	A condition in which the small and/or large intestine have been so damaged by injury or disease that it no longer can absorb enough nutrition to support life.

shunt	A tube with a valve which is surgically inserted for the purpose of regulating or diverting the flow of cerebrospinal fluid or blood in the body.
sibling	A brother or sister.
sibling rivalry	Competition between children in a family.
SIDS	Sudden infant death syndrome. It is the sudden, unexpected death of an infant for which no cause can be found during an autopsy.
SMI	Seriously mentally ill - Adults whose emotional or behavioral functioning is so impaired as to interfere substantially with their capacity to remain in the community without supportive treatment or services of a long term or indefinite duration. The mental impairment is severe and persistent resulting in a limitation of functional capacities for primary activities of daily living, interpersonal relationships, homemaking, self-care, employment or recreation.
social maturity	The ability expected of persons of similar age to assume social and personal responsibility.
social work	Therapy designed to help people adjust to their environments or social situations.
soft neurological signs	Symptoms which indicate there may be some dysfunction or maturational lag in the development of the brain and/or nervous system.
Sotos Syndrome	A condition characterized by large head size, large hands and feet, variable mental retardation and distinct facial features.
spastic	Increased muscle tone so that muscles are stiff and movements are awkward.

spastic diplegia	A classification of cerebral palsy where there is spasticity and weakness or paralysis primarily of the lower extremities.
spastic hemiplegia	Spasticity and weakness or paralysis of one side of the body.
spastic quadriplegia	Paralysis of all four extremities with muscle rigidity.
spatial orientation	The accurate interpretation of an object as being behind, in front of, below or to the side of another.
special education	Programs or services designed to meet the individual needs of children who deviate from the "average" either physically, mentally, socially or emotionally and who need different methods, materials or techniques in order to develop toward their potential.
speech therapy	The therapist provides evaluation, program recommendation and/or treatment and training in receptive and expressive language, voice, articulation, fluency and aural habilitation and rehabilitation.
spina bifida	A developmental anomaly characterized by a defect in the bone encasement of the spinal cord.
SPP	Supplemental Payment Program - This program provides a payment for housekeeping services for non-Long Term Care eligible individuals who receive services from the Division and meet certain eligibility requirements.
SSA	Social Security Administration.
SSDI	Social Security Disability Income.
SSI	Supplemental Security Income.
SSN	Social Security number.

standard deviation	A statistical manipulation that indicates how far from the norm a score falls.
standard error of measurement	A statistical term indicating a predetermined error rate.
standardized test	A test for standard procedures and a model that other tests may be measured against.
stenosis	A narrowing.
stimulus	That which causes a response.
stoma	A surgical opening in the abdomen that allows drainage or urine or feces into disposable bags.
strabismus	Crossed eyes (internal) or eyes that look outward (external).
Sturge Webber Syndrome	A condition characterized by a large pink to purplish-red, non-elevated pigmented area covering parts of the face. Underlying calcifications in the brain result in seizure activity. Mental retardation is evident in some individuals.
suctioning	The process of clearing secretions from the airway.
supine	Lying on back.
Support Coordination	The process of coordinating the assistance needed by persons with developmental disabilities and their families in order to ensure that persons with developmental disabilities attain their maximum potential for independence, productivity and integration into the community.
Support Coordinator	A person who coordinates the implementation of the Individual Support Plan of goals, objectives and appropriate supports and services for persons with developmental disabilities.

surfactant	A substance found in the lungs that helps keep the small air sacs (alveoli) from collapsing and sticking together.
surrogate parent	For a child whose parent is unwilling/unable to participate in the educational process, a court can appoint an individual to represent the child in decisions regarding special education.
SVN	Small volume nebulizer which delivers medication to the respiratory tract.
syndrome	Set of symptoms occurring together.
T	
tactile	Sense of touch.
tactile defensiveness	Not being able to tolerate being touched or touching things with texture.
tactile discrimination	Ability to identify and match objects by touching and feeling.
TANF	Temporary Aid to Needy Families - Under the Family Assistance Administration of which Food Stamps, General Assistance and Emergency Assistance are other programs.
tardive dyskinesia	An often irreversible side effect of psychotropic medications which may result in twitching, posturing, rapid tongue movements or other physical reactions.
teratogen	An agent that causes physical abnormalities in a developing embryo.
therapeutic	Designed to improve a condition.

therapy	Any form of treatment which is designed to lead to improvement of a physical, mental, emotional or social problem.
tid	Three times a day.
Title XIX	Grants to states for medical assistance programs. Medicaid is administered under Title XIX.
Title XX	Block grants to states for social services.
tone	A sound with a specific pitch. Also used to describe the condition of muscles or other parts of the body.
tonic neck reflex	A protective reflex normally present in newborns in which arm and leg movements are governed by head movements.
toxemia	A reaction during pregnancy affecting the mother's nervous system, kidneys, blood pressure and placental blood flow.
toxoplasmosis	Infection by a particular parasite which can increase the risk for miscarriage, stillbirth or prematurity. Characteristics include abnormalities of the retina and central nervous system.
TPL	Third party liability - The resources available from a person or entity that is or may be liable to pay all or part of the medical expenses incurred by a Division eligible individual. It is usually some form of insurance.
TPN	Total parenteral nutrition - a high glucose, protein and vitamin solution which must infuse through a central line to prevent damage to the peripheral venous system.
trachea	The windpipe - the tube that extends from the throat to the lungs.

tracheostomy	An operation to make a surgical wound over the trachea in order to permit an airway during tracheal obstruction.
translocation	A rearrangement of the chromosomes in which chromosomes may be exchanged or the main parts of two chromosomes may be joined.
tremor	Involuntary movement or quivering.
trisomy	The presence of an extra chromosome so there are three chromosomes of a particular number instead of the usual two.
Trisomy 13	A chromosomal abnormality characterized by small head, scalp defects, small eyes, oral clefting, extra fingers and toes and a distinct clasping of the fingers. Death usually occurs the first year.
Trisomy 18	A chromosomal abnormality characterized by mental retardation and congenital heart disease.
Trisomy 21	See Down syndrome.
Tuberous Sclerosis	An inherited condition characterized by seizures, skin lesions and mental retardation.
Turner Syndrome	A chromosomal abnormality characterized by growth deficiency, swelling of extremities, absence of secondary sex characteristics and mental retardation.

U

UAP	University Affiliated Program.
UIR	Unusual Incident Report.
unusual incident	An extraordinary occurrence deviating from the normal activity of operations which might pose a threat to the physical or emotional well being of an

individual or staff member. An Unusual Incident Report must be filed in these events.

V

validity	A test or measurement that has been proved true.
ventilator	A mechanical device for artificial ventilation (inhalation of air) of the lungs.
viral encephalitis	A viral infection of the membranous covering of the brain which may produce neurological damage.
VR	Vocational rehabilitation.
VSD	Ventricular septal defect - a hole in the wall between the two lower chambers of the heart.

W

WAIS-R	Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale - Revised.
wheeze	Whistling, humming or raspy sound made during breathing. Can be caused by obstruction of the airway by mucous or bronchospasm.
WISC-R	Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children - Revised.